

Waite Reported Seized In Dispute Over Arabs Imprisoned in Kuwait

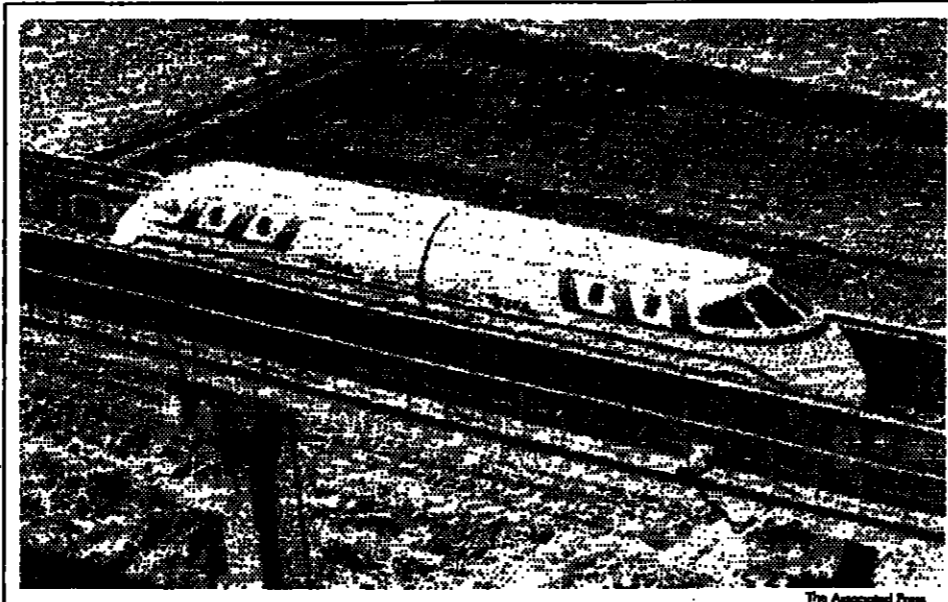
BEIRUT — Terry Waite, a special envoy of the Church of England, was seized by kidnappers on Wednesday after what they regarded as unfulfilled assurances concerning 17 Arabs held in Kuwait, a Lebanese Muslim militia official said Wednesday.

The official said Mr. Waite was abducted by the same persons who kidnapped the foreigners he sought to free. They said Mr. Waite was abducted because of assurances that he was alleged to have given over the fate of the 17 Arabs, who were imprisoned in Kuwait for political violence. The release of the 17 has long been demanded as a condition for freeing foreign hostages in Lebanon.

The militia official said, "It seems that Waite, in previous meetings, had given the kidnappers assurances from the Kuwait government regarding the 17 prisoners." He did not elaborate on the alleged assurances.

"When the hostage-takers discovered the assurances were not accurate," the official said, "they set up the last meeting, using the hostages as bait and saying their morale was low and they needed to see Waite."

Mr. Waite vanished Jan. 20, eight days after arriving in Beirut on a mission to secure the freedom of two Americans, a Briton and an Irishman. He has not been seen since.



TRAIN SPEED RECORD — A Japanese experimental train, which floats above the track on a magnetic cushion, set a speed record Wednesday, attaining 249 mph (about 400 kph). The previous record of 221 mph was set by a West German train in 1985.

Botha Rejects Idea of a Black House

CAPE TOWN — President Pieter W. Botha has called the idea of a black chamber of Parliament "absurd."

Parliament is at present dominated by the white chamber with junior houses for the mixed-race, or colored population, and for Indians. Blacks, who make up 73 percent of the population, have no vote.

Referring to black tribal and language differences, Mr. Botha said Tuesday night: "If we want to create a chamber, then we have to accommodate six or seven nations in it and that is absurd."

Mr. Botha, who has called a whites-only election for May 6, made his brief statement to repudiate suggestions from extreme rightists that the ruling National Party was steering South Africa toward a proportional representation voting system.

Despite a rebellion by party moderates who want a swift end to apartheid, Mr. Botha indicated that the government was at present prepared to offer blacks no more than a place in consultative bodies.

At the same time, the deputy information minister, Stoffel van der Merwe, said on the radio Wednesday that the state of emergency, imposed in June, would remain at least for the initial stages of the election campaign. "We want to lift it but it cannot be in a week or a month," he said.

Iran Offensive Called Serious Blow to Iraq

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Iraq appears unlikely to be able to reverse the military, political and psychological damage Iran has wrought in its latest military offensive, despite Baghdad's superior air and firepower, according to assessments by military and political experts in the Middle East.

Indeed, Iran does not need to capture Basra, Iraq's second city, to make its southern front operation a success, these experts say, and it may, in fact, find it more advantageous not to do so.

The ground gained by the Iranian assault on Iraq's elaborate bunker defenses has brought Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's forces within range to pound Basra with light artillery and rocket launchers, making life in the city difficult and rendering it a tremendous burden to President Saddam Hussein's government, these sources note.

For Iraq, the task will be to push the increasingly dug-in Iraqis out of range, which, one veteran of combat in similar terrain noted, could only be done by "sticking them with bayonets and grenading them." The Iraqis have shown little taste for such close-in fighting in the course of the war, now in its seventh year.

This view contrasts with predictions from U.S. officials in Washington that Iraq's heavy weapons and air superiority would turn the tide against the Iranian attack, which began early last month.

The analysis by experts in the region was based on several factors, including the contrasting styles and tactics of the two armies, the terrain and the military-political objectives of both sides.

The heavily mechanized Iraqi Army, invading a chaotic, post-revolutionary Iran, made nearly all its gains in the first week of the war, was pushed back to its own soil in the spring of 1982, and has been on the defensive ever since. The generally lightly armed Iraqis, many of them young, irregular volunteers, accept death as religious martyrdom, making them a formidable force.

The terrain, marshy at this time of year, has been to the Iraqis' advantage. It has limited Iraqi tank movements and the effect of the long-range barrages of artillery that are Baghdad's main tactic.

"Artillery plays a humongous part in the Iraqi order of battle, but in a marshy area and palm groves, its effect is limited," said one military expert. "In that kind of marshy ground, you can pump artillery in, but the shells will sink in the mud and the force just goes straight up."

Another point, this expert noted, is the shift in tactical advantage when the attacking Iraqis, once having taken an Iraqi position, become defenders of what are usually strongly built fortifications. The usual military rule of thumb is that an attacking force should have a three-to-one manpower advantage over defenders, a burden that has now been shifted to the Iraqis.

"The Iraqis dig in very quickly," a military analyst said. "Every day, every hour you let them stay there, their defenses get stronger."

But several experts noted that while there were strong advantages to Iran in keeping Basra under attack, the Iraqis would face huge problems in defending and administering the city were they to take it in what would likely be bloody house-to-house fighting.

Hans-Heinz Kopietz, an expert on the war at the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, noted: "If you occupy the city you have to feed them, supply hospital care, provide electricity. But if you can intimidate the city, you have an almost empty city."

He expects a new Iranian offensive by March.

Another military expert said: "The Iraqis have always been terribly worried about the so-called final offensive. But what if this isn't the big offensive? What if they are sucking the reserves in and strike somewhere else? Where is the regular Iranian Army? These are the terrible questions they should be asking."

U.S. Wants Dialogue

Washington plans more talks with the African National Congress in the hope of promoting negotiations between South Africa's opposing groups, the U.S. chief spokesman on Africa, Chester A. Crocker, said, according to United Press International.

Speaking by telephone from Washington with reporters in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Tuesday, Mr. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said there would be "continuing dialogue" between the United States and the outlawed ANC.

But he added that the United States maintained its objection "in the strongest terms" to terrorism.

Press reported from Honolulu on Wednesday.

Mr. Marcos has been subpoenaed to testify before an Alexander, Virginia, federal grand jury investigating alleged misuse of U.S. aid to the Philippines during his presidency, but he says his doctors have told him he may develop pneumonia in cold weather. Last month, his lawyers were able to win a delay of his appearance.

With Election Won, Aquino Seeks to Push Reforms

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines announced Wednesday that she would press ahead with a major land reform program following her government's landslide victory in a key constitutional referendum.

She said foreign countries had been asked to provide \$500 million to support the plan to help tackle the root causes of rural poverty and Communist insurgency.

Mrs. Aquino's televised remarks represented her first declaration of policy since the new democratic constitution, which won overwhelming support in the Monday plebiscite.

Analysts said with the voting over, the Aquino administration appeared poised to launch a more intense political-military campaign to curb the country's armed insurgency. The armed forces and some right-of-center members of Mrs. Aquino's administration have been urging tougher action.

The president said if Communist leaders carried out their threat to end peace talks and a 60-day ceasefire with the government Sunday, she would try to continue negotiations with regional representatives of the left.

Some officials believe that adoption of a regional approach by the government could lead to splits in the Communist Party, its guerrilla army and their main mass organization, the National Democratic Front.

Defense Minister Rafael M. Iteo said earlier that his troops would launch an all-out offensive against Communist rebels who ignored the government peace initiatives.

Teodoro Benigno, the president's spokesman, said at a press conference that a reconciliation and rehabilitation program would be formally launched Feb. 25 to persuade people involved in the country's two main insurgencies — the nationwide Communist movement and a Muslim insurrection in the southern Philippines — to lay down their arms.

He said it would provide training, employment, land and financial assistance to returnees.

Mr. Benigno said Mr. Iteo had told a cabinet meeting earlier in the day that when the new constitution was proclaimed, all members of the armed forces would be asked to swear an oath of allegiance to it as a result of an abortive military rebellion last week. Those who refused would have to resign.

November amid rumors that he was involved in plotting a military coup.

But Mrs. Aquino noted that reconciliation was a two-way street. "The other side has to accept my offer," she said.

She said an extensive revamping of her cabinet was imminent because many members would have to resign by early March to register as candidates for congressional elections in May.

The president, who is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, played down a report from Mr. Iteo that 60 percent of military personnel had voted for the constitution and 40 percent against — a yes vote much lower than the national average.

She said "in any language," 60 percent in favor was a landslide.

Marcos Has Medical
Fernando E. Marcos, the former Philippine president, spent several hours undergoing a medical examination at a U.S. Army hospital in connection with a delayed court appearance, a Justice Department spokesman said. The Associated

Gorbachev Meets With Kissinger, Kirkpatrick

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, met Wednesday with Henry A. Kissinger, a former U.S. secretary of state, and 10 other members of a delegation from the U.S.-based Council on Foreign Relations.

The Americans, who include Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, a former chief delegate to the United Nations, are in Moscow for talks with Mr. Gorbachev and other top Soviet officials.

Several diplomats based in Hanoi have said the United States, and the West in general, should be finding ways to assist Vietnam at a time when Western expertise could offer an alternative to complete reliance on the Soviet Union.

The United States, which does not have diplomatic relations with Hanoi, has said it will not improve ties until the issue of 2,426 Americans still listed as missing in action in Indochina is resolved. In addition, Washington insists that Vietnam withdraw its 140,000 troops from Cambodia, a demand made also by other major world-border nations, including China.

Egypt Orders Referendum

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak issued a decree Wednesday calling for a national referendum Feb. 12 on whether or not to dissolve the legislature.

Australians Debate Call to Entice Asian Immigrants

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

SYDNEY — A well-known Sydney businessman recently stunned his colleagues by suggesting that Australia quadruple its population by allowing more people to immigrate.

Jaws fell further when Kerry Packer, one of Australia's most

successful media magnates, added that more Asians, already settling here in record numbers, should be encouraged to immigrate.

"It's time to realize we can't survive with just 16 million people on this enormous island," he said.

In a country almost the size of the United States but with a population only about as great as Texas, immigration is one of the most sensitive political issues.

With two-thirds of its population concentrated in six coastal cities, Australia has long been aware of its large and empty center. The refrain "populate or perish" is a staple of national rhetoric.

Recently the debate has taken on a new and, many say, more rational

tone. Until the late 1970s, European immigration, the only kind that was officially sanctioned, was popularly viewed as a defense against what national leaders portrayed as a land grab by crowded Asian countries to the north.

During the 1970s and early 1980s, in recognition of unemployment at home, immigration was cut to a trickle, allowed only on humanitarian grounds, an exception made largely for Vietnamese refugees.

Although there has been little improvement in the unemployment picture, Immigration Minister Chris Hurford is advocating a rise in immigration as a way of beefing up the skilled labor force.

Last year, 95,000 immigrants landed on Australian shores, most of them from England and Ireland, with Vietnam in third place. This year, Australia expects 115,000 new arrivals, the largest number since the heyday of European immigration in the 1950s and 1960s.

These immigrants will include entrepreneurs and businessmen from Hong Kong, who now are being welcomed with open arms if they have more than \$150,000 to invest in Australia.

Swedish Cabinet Meets on Palme Case

STOCKHOLM — Swedish ministers were called to an emergency cabinet meeting on short notice Wednesday to consider a plan for reorganizing the investigation into the murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme nearly a year ago.

Officials said Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and Justice Minister Sten Wickbom would address a news conference immediately after the meeting, raising expectations that a major shake-up in the investigation team would be announced.

There has been growing speculation that the cabinet would put the director of public prosecutions, Magnus Sjöberg, in charge of the case, making way for the removal of Stockholm's controversial police chief, Hans Holmér.

For the Record

Zaire's Embassy in Paris has denied a report by The New York Times (HT, Feb. 2) that an abandoned Zairean air base had been used by the CIA to supply rebels in neighboring Angola. (AFP)

President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria arrived in Paris on Wednesday and was rushed to a hospital with an undisclosed illness, officials at Le Bourget airport said. (UPI)

Voters in Palm Beach, Florida, re-elected Yvelyn de Marcellis Marix, 61, as mayor on Tuesday. She traces her lineage to the emperor Charlemagne and King Louis IX of France. Her opponent was Paul Romanoff Ilyinsky, 59, a nephew of the last of the Russian czars, Nicholas II. (AP)

At least 17 Polish coal miners were killed and 20 seriously injured Wednesday in a methane gas explosion at a pit near Katowice in southern Poland, a Mining Ministry spokesman said. (Reuters)

The U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, the highest State Department official to visit Bulgaria, began talks in Sofia on Wednesday that marked an improvement in relations between the two nations. (Reuters)

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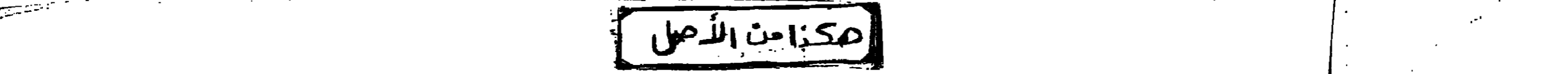
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U.S. May Urge Wider Screening For AIDS

By Lawrence K. Altman
WASHINGTON — U.S. health officials have reported that they were considering recommending much wider blood testing for infection by the AIDS virus, including tests for all applicants for marriage licenses and for everyone who is hospitalized or who is treated for pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.

The test is now required only of blood donors, military recruits and some people in the military. The proposal for wider testing, reported Tuesday, is prompted by the continuing spread of AIDS and the threat it poses to unborn children, according to Dr. Walter Dowdle, AIDS director for the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

AIDS has already struck at least 30,000 Americans, more than half of whom have died. It is projected that it will cause more than 50,000 deaths a year in the United States by 1991. It is caused by a virus that attacks the victim's immunity system and can remain in the body for years before the disease develops.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome cripples the body's immune system, leaving the victim susceptible to infections and cancers. It is caused by a virus that spreads through sexual intercourse or exchanges of blood, as in shared hypodermic needles. In the United States, most of the victims of the disease have been homosexual men or intravenous drug users, and their sexual partners.

Four percent of the cases have been attributed to viruses spread through heterosexual intercourse. Dr. Dowdle said that the officials were considering the recommendation as a way of stimulating wide debate on measures health officials might take to control the disease. It is expected to be put forward at a public forum the agency will hold Feb. 24 and 25 in Atlanta.

The proposal has already generated controversy from those who believe it could violate personal rights and frighten people who might be infected away from medical facilities. Dr. Dowdle said, "The time is ripe to discuss these ideas in an open forum and to make certain we do not overlook any possible way to curb the epidemic."

The Center for Disease Control would submit any recommendations made at the meeting to the state and territorial health officers for their consideration. Recommendations would not be binding on hospitals or state agencies, Dr. Dowdle said.

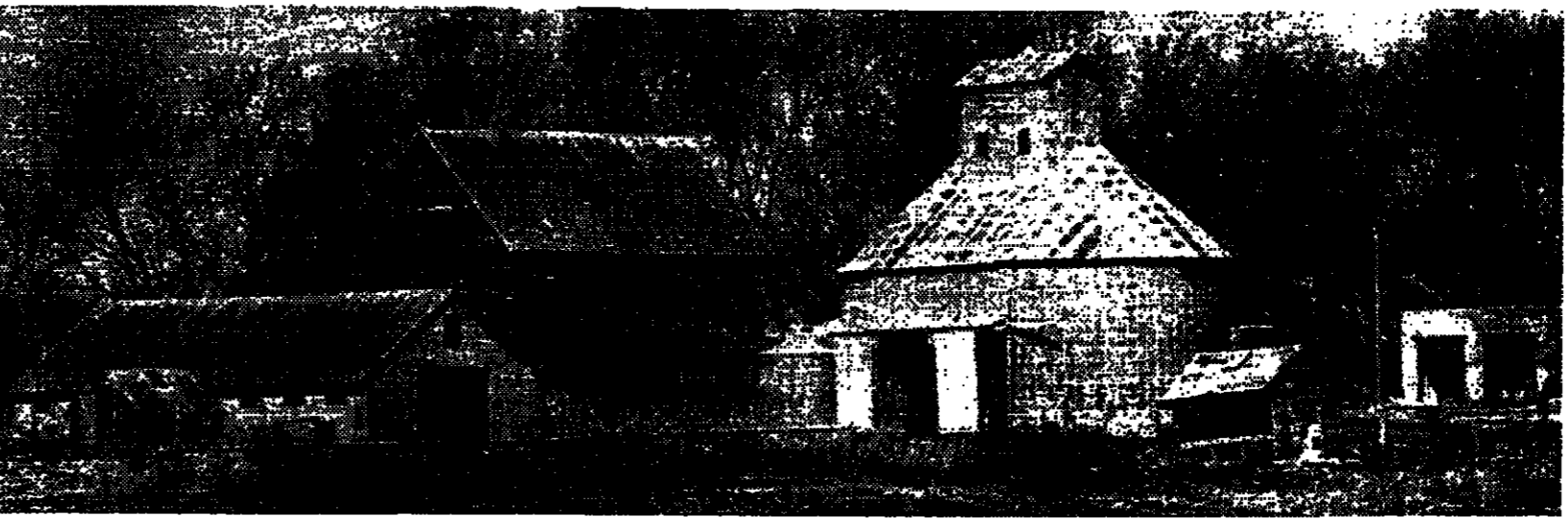
"This is a consensus-building and multi-step process," Dr. Dowdle said. "It is not our intention to have a federal statute." Some of the proposed measures, such as premarital blood testing for AIDS, would require action by state legislatures. State laws vary widely. New York, for example, no longer requires a premarital blood test because the state legislature decided that checking for syphilis was not cost-effective, given the relatively low incidence of the disease compared with decades past.

In the past, the U.S. government has encouraged AIDS tests for people considered at high risk, such as male homosexuals and intravenous drug users. More systematic, widespread screening would be a major change that would pose extraordinary challenges to doctors, hospital workers and health officials working to protect confidentiality of those infected with the virus. Dr. Dowdle and others said. Some people infected with the virus have lost jobs and health insurance, even if they showed no signs of illness.

Displaced Farm Families Share Sense of Injustice, Longing for Lost Life

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service
CHICAGO — Around the clock through the year, 180 times a day now, another American farm disappears, another victim of consolidation, changing economics, poor management, bad luck, high interest rates, low crop prices, emotional and financial despair, or some of each.



"There's a silent atrocity creeping across the heartland, and I don't think anyone knows yet where we are headed." —Joan Blundell, a mental health counselor in rural Iowa

There's a silent atrocity creeping across the heartland, says Joan Blundell, a mental health counselor in rural Iowa. "And I don't think anyone knows yet where we are headed."

What happens to these close-knit families who are forced off their land, forced to move for perhaps the first time? Where do they go? What do they do? How well do they cope? And what is the emotional and financial price for them, and for society?

The latest forced migration is so new that local governments and counselors are too busy to step back and study patterns. "The past for many is dead," Ms. Blundell says, "but the future is not yet born."

Still, some indications emerged in detailed conversations with former farm families across the agricultural Middle West in recent months. One younger farmer found new work and loves it. A second successfully sold door-to-door near his home town. Another lost his farm, his new job and, now, his health.

Though their experiences, reactions and stages of healing range widely, the three are alike in two things: a shared sense of injustice amid changing economics and social values, and a wistful view of their lost previous lives, a sadness reflected in the tears they and their wives sometimes still shed.

"I Made Some Mistakes, But I Wasn't a Failure"
Two years ago Dean Hagelorn walked into a local bank in Spencer, Iowa, with a \$94,000 check, the proceeds of that year's entire corn crop. He planned to use three-quarters of it to keep his loan payments

up to date and to parcel the rest out to other creditors. However, the bank kept the entire check. "I said, 'My God, Larry, you've taken the whole crop,'" Mr. Hagelorn recalls softly now. "What else can I do?" And he said to me, "Maybe you better think about doing something else with your life."

Mr. Hagelorn learned an important lesson that day: "A farmer is an eternal optimist," he says, "and that's not good anymore." Today, Mr. Hagelorn is a door-to-door salesman, selling travel club memberships and insurance plans to anyone who will see him. "I'm working 70 hours a week," says the 42-year-old farmer. "The only difference with farming is now I get paid for those 70 hours."

In fact, there are many other differences in his life, some good, some bad. He still has \$25,000 in debt, but his three children are adjusting well to the move from a rural high school with 75 students to one with 800, in town. Mr. Hagelorn is pleased with his income, and the family certainly has more disposable income than ever before. But he misses working in the fields with the promising

smell of soil in the spring. He and his wife, Kaye, are working on repairing the isolation and mistrust that strained their marriage. And Mr. Hagelorn says he has conquered his drinking problem. "Some days," he says, "I feel like I'm 112. And then I get to having fun in my new life and I feel like I'm 22."

Mr. Hagelorn's story is familiar in this region: a family tradition of farming, children reared to do their share of chores without being told, a solitary workday atop a growing tractor, a family that ate supper together every night, starting with grace, a life that revolved around the land and the seasons.

"I loved seeing things grow," Mr. Hagelorn says, "being my own boss and working together as a family." But a familiar combination of circumstances struck the Mr. Hagelorn family farm: rising costs and declining crop prices, unfavorable weather, mounting interest costs that rolled into mounting debts that created overdue balances, sleepless nights and worried days, angry arguments and sullen silences.

There was a painful back injury when a steel crushed Mr. Hagelorn against a wall. The local bank was sold to a larger one elsewhere and the familiar loan officers were replaced by younger people with sharper pencils. Mr. Hagelorn took several part-time jobs to provide income. But his employers were also strapped by the spreading farm depression. He was laid off. "I started drinking too much," he admits. "It was degrading to go broke on a family farm. My kids' friends were mocking them."

Kaye Hagelorn steered her husband to a counselor who told the farmer something shocking: He wasn't alone; countless other farmers were in trouble too. "And I learned," he says, "that I may have made some mistakes, but I wasn't a failure."

Last September, the farm in bankruptcy, the Hagelorns moved off the land into a rented house in town. Mr. Hagelorn had found an understanding boss, passed the required insurance tests and set out to build a client list, door to door, phone call by phone call.

Last year, working six days a week, Mr. Hagelorn says he earned \$33,000 in commissions. This year he is shooting for \$42,000. "I really liked farming," Mr. Hagelorn adds, puffing on his sixth cigarette and drinking his sixth cup of coffee. "But now I'm in sales."

Local newspaper's special sections. And the couple had a good garden last year. "It's been a good life," Nancy Petrick says. "We're thankful we were able to raise our boys on the farm. We had some real good times, teaching the calves how to drink. Remember?"

"Oh," said her husband, "It's been a great life. You plant the soybeans and in three or four days you go out and see thousands of little shoots pecking through the ground and you say, 'You know, I got that new life started.' It sure makes you faith stronger. You're working the ground God gave us."

After the sale, Gene Petrick says, he tried not to go into town, he was so embarrassed. Then he had to get away from the house where he has lived since the third grade; the sight of other tractors in his fields was too painful. He has vowed to find another job. He has applications in at every business in the area. So now he stops by each regularly to affirm his eagerness to work, time after time. "You see, you gotta keep at 'em," he says.

"Sometimes," he adds, "I wonder what I did wrong." Nancy Petrick adds quickly, "We have to be patient." "Yes," Mr. Petrick agrees, "I'm sure I'll get a job somewhere. Hope it's soon."

"An Adjustment Period Like When Someone Dies"
When I was interviewed for this job," John Pisanik says, "the chief asked me if I could handle a 10-hour work day. I said I didn't know, it's been so long since I only had to work 10 hours a day."

Mr. Pisanik is 33. He is one displaced farmer who moved into a small city, Washington, Iowa, found work as a police officer and enjoys it greatly. "After we got sold out nearly two years ago," Mr. Pisanik said, "I looked around for work for months. You'd hear about a minimum wage job at a convenience store. You'd go and there'd be 50 guys applying, some of them with college degrees."

Mr. Pisanik and his family have had some difficulty adjusting to city life and shift work. They have also had some satisfactions. Mr. Pisanik would not declare bankruptcy after their bankrupt farm just outside Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was auctioned. "I have a good reputation," he said, "and I'll pay everyone back eventually."

Mr. Pisanik would not declare bankruptcy after their bankrupt farm just outside Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was auctioned. "I have a good reputation," he said, "and I'll pay everyone back eventually."

A year ago he took the tests to become a firefighter. One question asked if he thought hard work paid off. Having just lost everything despite all his work, he said no. Another asked if he had ever sought professional counseling. "I wrote yes," he says, "I thought that was a sign of strength to recognize and accept you need help."

Mr. Pisanik did not get the job. But the chief of police here heard about him. He was looking for a juvenile officer. Mr. Pisanik, who for years had taken troubled children into his home temporarily, was hired for \$14,000 a year. His wife, Janie, also works part-time nights at a nursing home. That money goes toward old farming debts.

"I can see where a lot of city husbands and wives drift apart," Officer Pisanik says. "We've each got our own work, our own schedule and demands. It's not just the farm anymore."

"After farming," he said, "You go through an adjustment period like when someone close dies. There's a time of disbelief. There's a time of anger. There's a time of mourning. And there's a time of adjustment. It's a real spirit-breaking time."

One family member could not make the adjustment: Jake, the border collie. "Every morning," said Mr. Pisanik, "I'd say, 'Jake, go get the cows.' And by the time I'd finish breakfast, he had them all up by the gate. It broke his heart when the cattle were sold. And it broke his heart when I moved him to town. We had to sell him. One night he chewed through the front door to get back outside. I know how he felt."

Serious Crime by Youths Reported Rising in U.S.

By Peter Applebome

New York Times Service
FORT WORTH, Texas — After the judge read the jury's verdict last week, the defendant looked up to his attorney for an explanation, and was told softly, "We lost."

With that, the 10-year-old boy in the blue and gray athletic jacket buried his head in his hands and began to cry. He had been found guilty of delinquent conduct in the stabbing and beating of a 101-year-old woman in December. His sentence could include placement in state youth facilities until he is 21.

The woman, a neighbor, had identified the boy as her assailant while testifying from her wheelchair in a two-day trial in juvenile court in Fort Worth. A jury trial, which is not usually held in juvenile cases, was conducted in open court at the request of the boy's attorney.

It was a jarring scene, but similar ones are occurring with increasing frequency, according to juvenile experts around the United States. They say younger children are becoming involved more often in serious criminal activity usually associated with older youths or adults.

Figures on juvenile crime can be elusive, because much of the crime involving young children is not handled through conventional judicial channels. But interviews with juvenile justice officials around the country indicate that the age at which youngsters are committing serious crimes is declining steadily, and that cases that seemed like bizarre anomalies a few years ago are now becoming more common.

According to crime figures compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, based on reports from 11,249 agencies in 1985, youths age 15 and younger were responsible for 381 cases of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, 18,021 aggravated assaults, 13,899 robberies and 2,645 rapes. Children age 12 and under were responsible for 21 of the killings, 436 of the rapes, 3,545 aggravated assaults and 1,735 robberies, the FBI said.

nia who strangled a child she was taking care of. In the borough of Queens in New York City, a 12-year-old faced 27 charges, including first-degree rape, robbery, aggravated assault and grand larceny, in a series of crimes committed with another 12-year-old and an adult.

Of particular worry nationwide is the increasing drug use in elementary schools, particularly the use of crack and of such inhalants as paint or glue. Officials say that although the national incidence of drug use is decreasing, its use by children is increasing dramatically.

"Drug use used to be a decision of adolescence," said Hunter Hurst, director of the National Center for Juvenile Justice. "Now it's a fourth-grade decision." James A. Payne, chief of Family Court for New York City's Law Department, said drug use was part of the reason for a marked increase in violent activity by younger juveniles in recent years. Drugs accounted for 4.2 percent of all juvenile arrests in 1985 and 6.8 percent last year, he said.

"We've had almost a 50 percent increase in drug crime," Mr. Payne said. "Crack is the main reason. We are seeing kids as young as 10 or 11. They can make \$800 a week. They only stay in school because that's where their constituency is."

In other areas of the country gangs are blamed for a major impact on juvenile crime. Officials in California say the average age of gang members is steadily dropping as older children bring in younger ones.

Ron W. Hayes, deputy director of prevention and community corrections for the California Department of the Youth Authority, said that there are about 500 gangs and about 50,000 members in the state. "You put drugs and gang behavior together and you get violent behavior," he said.

Officials say the implications of a lowering of juvenile crime ages are extremely troubling. "We've considered the prime criminal activity years to be from 16 or 17 to 22 or 23," said Mr. Dawson, the state attorney's official in Orlando. "Now we're seeing increases in crime not because of population shifts in that age group but because there's more crime involving young kids. If you expand that bell curve in which you see the most crime down to 13 or 14, the total crime rate is going to skyrocket."

Another aspect of juvenile crime that is being treated with increasing concern is the racial issue. Demographic reports say that the trends show the bulk of the increase among juveniles will involve those who are members of minority groups.

In 1965, 50 percent of the inmates of the facilities operated by the California State Youth Authority were white, 19.7 percent were Hispanic and 28.3 percent were black. In 1986, 25.3 percent were white, 32 percent were Hispanic and 39 percent were black.

While the U.S. juvenile justice system has been trying for years to cope with the steady drop in the age of criminal activity, officials say the nation is slowly changing the way it looks at juvenile offenders. In New York, for example, the juvenile offender law of 1978 made it possible for 14- and 15-year-olds charged with serious felonies and 13-year-olds charged with murder to be tried in adult courts.

State Legislator Wins Los Angeles City Vote
LOS ANGELES — Gloria Molina, a state assemblywoman, has won a special election for a new City Council seat created after the U.S. Justice Department sued the city for lack of minority representation.

With 57 of 69 precincts reporting in unofficial returns Tuesday, Ms. Molina had 5,504 votes, or 57 percent of the 9,521 ballots cast in the four-way race. Larry Gonzalez, a member of the city Board of Education, was second with 2,473 votes.

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CURRENCY Dollar

More Student Protests in Spain

MADRID — Protesting students started traffic in Madrid, disrupted trading on the Barcelona stock exchange and held up a bicycle race in southern Spain on Wednesday, hours after 45 persons were injured in clashes with the police.

French Teachers Protest

Several thousand people marched peacefully in Paris on Wednesday in protest over educa-

SAUDI: AWACs Sales

(Continued from Page 1) used covert means to fund resistance groups such as the contras years earlier than had been publicly known before.

Give Me a Phone, Where Buffalo Roam...

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service
PLATTE COUNTY, Wyoming — Doris Leonard contacted the telephone company and asked for a new phone installed in her home.

U.S. Plays Down

IRAN: Feud Intensifies
WASHINGTON — The White House warned Wednesday against speculation that the Sixth Fleet was planning military action in Lebanon and administration officials said one of two Marine assault teams may soon be removed from the region.

CAPTIVE: Iran to Expel Reporter

(Continued from Page 1) on the part of the Iranian authorities. The official said, however, that the American reporter had violated several Iranian regulations during his stay in the country.

Bonn Pledges to Destroy Bad Milk

BONN — Environment Minister Walter Wallmann stepped Wednesday into a controversy over a bid to export radioactive powdered milk to the Third World and promised the contaminated milk would be destroyed.

Key Witness Surfaces In Slaying of Letelier

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — A former Chilean secret police captain has turned himself over to the U.S. authorities and agreed to cooperate in the investigation of the 1976 murder of Orlando Letelier, an exiled Chilean diplomat, sources said.

Abdallah Trial Set Feb. 23

PARIS — Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the suspected Lebanese guerrilla leader, will go on trial Feb. 23 on charges of complicity in the 1982 killings of American and Israeli diplomats in France, the Paris Court of Appeals said Tuesday.

U.S. Denies Report

The Reagan administration said Wednesday that it has not been uncovered to link the sale of the AWACs planes to a Saudi agreement to aid anti-Communist groups.

Soviet Promises Restraint

The Soviet Union will show "restraint and good common sense" and not immediately resume nuclear testing, despite a U.S. nuclear explosion Tuesday, according to a Soviet editorial Wednesday quoted by United Press International in Moscow.

Gerhard Klopfer, Participant In 'Final Solution' Plot, Dies

The Associated Press
ULM, West Germany — Gerhard Klopfer, 81, a former SS general who was the last surviving participant of the 1942 conference that decided on the extermination of European Jews, has died.

China to Curb State Role In Technology Research

BEIJING — China has issued regulations to reduce the role of government in scientific and technological research, the Chinese press reported Wednesday.

Irish Jews Protest Plan to Stage Play

DUBLIN — Members of Ireland's Jewish community condemned on Wednesday a proposal to stage a play in Dublin that alleges that Jewish leaders collaborated with Nazis in the murders of Jews in World War II.

2 More Lebanese Held in Germany

FRANKFURT — The police have arrested two Lebanese nationals in connection with the discovery of a cache of explosives that increased suspicions of a possible Middle East terror ring based in West Germany, sources said Wednesday.

Valuable Bottle Stolen In U.S.

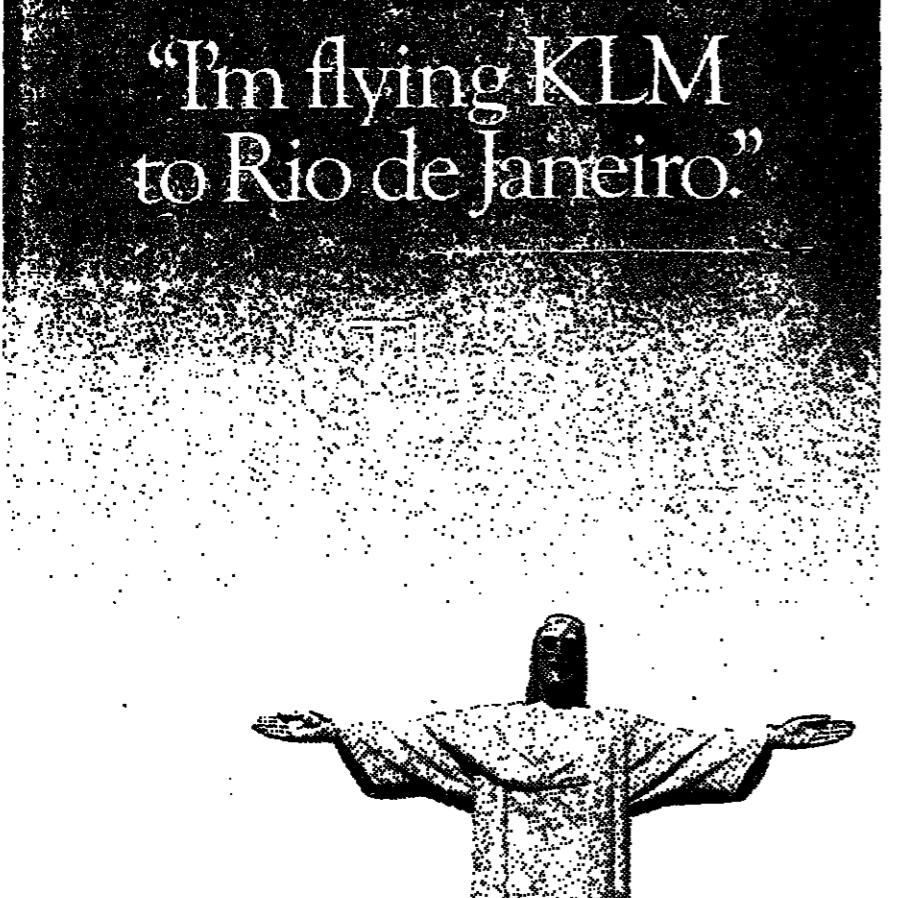
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — U.S. Treasury agents have joined in a search for a \$100,000 diamond-studded bottle, of champagne that was stolen while on display Tuesday in the lobby of the Omni Biltmore Hotel.

China to Curb State Role In Technology Research

The regulations, issued by the State Council, stipulate that research units are to foster closer links with businesses and eventually derive all their funds from them.

Valuable Bottle Stolen In U.S.

The regulations, issued by the State Council, stipulate that research units are to foster closer links with businesses and eventually derive all their funds from them.



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SCIENCE

Antimatter Quest Is Beginning to Show Results

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

HALF a century after the discovery of the baffling, rare stuff known as antimatter, scientists are beginning to collect it in minuscule amounts, creating a wave of excitement around the world as they explore its nature and applications and redouble their efforts to find it in the heavens.

Breakthroughs in making and storing this enigmatic form of matter are enabling scientists to study more of it than ever before — yet still in amounts so small that the naked eye. At the edge of space, occasional rays of antimatter are being recorded by instruments that are lofted by balloons in an attempt to resolve some of the riddles that surround antimatter's origin and that of the universe.

Right now this work is pure research, but scientists say that in the future antimatter could be used in rocket engines, weapons, power generation and other applications.

Antimatter is unlike anything else. Fundamentally, it is the mirror image of matter but with an opposite electrical charge — and it cannot exist in the presence of matter; they annihilate each other. Those who muse about it like to dwell on the possibilities it presents, of shadowy galaxies, stars and planets that are, in effect, an anti-universe.

In the 1990s, the antimatter search is to expand as an \$80 million instrument is mounted on the side of the United States' orbiting space station in 1994 to sweep the sky with unprecedented sensitivity for traces of the exotic material.

While no evidence exists that the cosmos has clumps of antimatter, a few astronomers are nonetheless searching for stars and even galaxies made of it. Their search is driven in part by their belief that nature has a deep and abiding symmetry in which, metaphorically speaking, every plus has a minus, every yin a yang. All the matter in the universe should thus have an antimatter counterpart.

"There's no proof it isn't out there, and some theories suggest it's waiting to be found," said Dr. Mark E. Wiesdenbeck, an astrophysicist at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Robert L. Forward, senior scientist at the research laboratories of the Hughes Aircraft Co., said: "The real question in everybody's mind is why the universe seems to be made up of matter when, on a cosmic scale, antimatter is just as easy to make. It's one of the outstanding big mysteries."

The search for symmetry has been fueled by experiments with atom smashers in which subatomic particles collide, creating the extremely high temperatures and pressures believed to have existed at the birth of the universe. The collisions produce tiny

but intense fireballs of energy that can condense into showers of subatomic particles in which every electron has an antielectron, every proton an antiproton, and so on.

The antimatter particles discovered so far have the same mass and other measurable qualities as comparable particles of matter. When matter and antimatter particles collide, they are transformed into energy, mainly in the form of gamma rays. The process releases all the latent energy the particles contain and is many times more efficient than the nuclear reactions that power atomic and hydrogen bombs.

On Earth, made exclusively of matter, a tiny particle of antimatter created in a laboratory usually lasts only a few millionths of a second before it is annihilated in a collision with matter. But in theory, islands of antimatter could be floating in the universe, cut off from matter by the void of space. If a large chunk of antimatter fell to Earth, the planet would be vaporized in a blinding flash of energy.

"An antigalaxy would look just exactly like any other galaxy," said Dr. Floyd W. Stecker, an astrophysicist at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland. "For the universe as a whole, it could turn out there's just as much antimatter as matter."

The prophet of antimatter was Dr. Paul A.M. Dirac, a British physicist who in 1928, at the age of 26, predicted the existence of antiparticles. While pondering an equation describing the behavior of electrons, he realized it had positive and negative solutions. If the universe was symmetrical, and his deep sense of symmetry told him that it was, ordinary electrons, which have a negative charge, would have strange counterparts of the opposite charge.

No one had observed such particles. But in 1932 Dr. Carl Anderson, a 26-year-old physicist at the California Institute of Technology, came across odd streaks and particle tracks in a cloud chamber. The paths looked exactly like those of electrons except they curved in the wrong direction. The antielectron, or positron, had been discovered.

In 1933, Dr. Dirac won the Nobel Prize in Physics for the accuracy of his intuition. In his acceptance speech, he elaborated on his vision and predicted the discovery of antiprotons and other types of antimatter particles, as well as antimatter stars. "We must regard it rather as an accident that the Earth (and presumably the whole solar system), contains a preponderance of negative electrons and positive protons," he told the Stockholm audience. "It is quite possible that for some of the stars it is the other way about."

Another of Dr. Dirac's predictions was confirmed in 1955 when Emilio Segre and Owen Chamberlain, physicists working



with a atom smasher at the University of California at Berkeley, slammed protons into special targets and afterward located a few traces of antiprotons. Later it turned out that the flash of energy created in many high-energy collisions condenses into a matching pair of matter-antimatter particles. The principle of such creation is described by Einstein's famous equation $E=mc^2$ — energy equals mass times the square of the speed of light.

For a long time, antimatter on Earth was so rare that its main forum was science fiction. In the "Star Trek" series, for example, the engines of the starship Enterprise were powered by antimatter. All that changed in 1982 as advances in magnets and other seemingly unrelated fields allowed physicists for the first time to make, capture, store and use antimatter for their experiments.

The breakthrough was made at the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, known as CERN, near Geneva. The key stride was a method to store antiprotons in

a large circular tube from which all air had been removed. The antiprotons, whirling through the tube at nearly the speed of light, were held in a powerful magnetic field that kept them from striking the sides. Physicists used the antiprotons in atom smashers to probe the atom. Last July they extended their success by trapping antiprotons in magnetic "bottles" and holding them motionless.

Scientists say strides in antimatter production and storage might eventually allow annihilation energy to be used for rockets and weapons.

Astronomers began to hunt for antimatter. Optical telescopes were no help in this search since antimatter stars would appear identical to those made of matter. Astronomers instead looked for subtler clues. In our Milky Way galaxy, they reasoned, collisions involving gas, dust, stars and planets made of antimatter would produce telltale bursts of gamma rays. The gamma rays would be unable to penetrate the Earth's atmosphere, but satellites in

IN BRIEF

Bacteria Strain Eats Toxic Chemicals

WASHINGTON (WP) — Swiss biochemists have developed a method of artificially directing the evolution of bacteria so as to produce strains that can break down otherwise toxic synthetic chemicals. They have already created a strain of soil bacteria that eats and digests one toxic substance, 4-ethylbenzoate, that no previous bacteria would touch.

The scientists say similar bacterial strains could be developed to break down many different toxins and released into the environment to multiply and rid soil and water of dangerous pollutants.

The Swiss approach amounts to a laboratory method of doing quickly what happens slowly in nature. Most new synthetic chemicals that prove to be environmental threats are organic compounds. As such, they contain carbon and chemical energy that could act as food sources for bacteria if the molecule could be dismantled before its toxicity killed the bacterium.

'Not Now, Dear; I'll Get a Headache'

NEW YORK (UPI) — A Boston neurologist says headaches, long a classic excuse for avoiding sex with one's spouse, can actually be brought on by the rigors of intercourse. Sex-related headaches are suffered by an estimated 250,000 Americans, two-thirds of them men, Dr. Donald Johns of Massachusetts General Hospital, reported in Discover magazine.

Dr. Johns, a neurologist, said he is not sure what causes the migraine-like headaches, but believes the rise in blood pressure and heart rate that accompany orgasm may be a key factor. In some rare cases, the headaches may be caused by a tear in the spinal cord lining that leaks fluid and produces a drop in pressure around the brain after orgasm.

He said researchers used to believe sex-induced headaches were caused by stress, especially in extramarital affairs, or taxing positions.

Fruit, Vegetables May Cut Stroke Risk

BOSTON (Reuters) — An extra daily serving of fresh fruit or vegetables may sharply reduce the risk of dying from a stroke by 40 percent, U.S. and British researchers reported recently.

In a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine, the researchers said the extra potassium seemed to help regardless of a person's age, sex, weight, smoking habits, cholesterol levels or blood pressure, all factors in the risk of heart disease and stroke.

They also said a person with a diet rich in the mineral potassium is less likely to have a stroke, but it was not clear if diet was responsible.

Hormone, Breast Cancer Risk Linked

BOSTON (UPI) — Having a baby appears to permanently depress levels of a hormone in women, possibly explaining how becoming a mother early reduces the risk of developing breast cancer, researchers said recently in The New England Journal of Medicine.

The findings suggest the need to explore the possible benefits and safety of artificially suppressing the hormone in women who remain childless to decrease their chances of developing breast cancer, the scientists said. Previous studies have shown that women who have children before age 30 are about two-thirds less likely to develop breast cancer, which is second only to lung cancer as the leading cause of cancer death among American women.

"If you were trying to solve the problem of breast cancer, you would seem to be able to reduce the incidence by giving all the women a pill that would suppress their [hormone] levels," said Delwood C. Collins of Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta.

Scientists to Protect Giant Tortoises

VICTORIA, Seychelles (UPI) — Two U.S. scientists have left for a 5-week expedition to the world's largest coral atoll on a culling mission to protect a rare colony of giant land tortoises.

Their task is to slaughter many of an estimated 2,000 wild goats crowding in on grazing for 150,000 tortoises — primary residents on the island of Aldabra and the globe's biggest concentration of the big reptiles. "The goats do severe ecological damage and in some cases can strip an island completely of vegetation, turning it into a desert," said Dirk Van Vuren, one of the two American experts, before leaving the Seychelles capital of Victoria for Aldabra last week.

Mr. Van Vuren, a biologist from Oregon State University, and his colleague Bruce Coblentz from Kansas State University, took high-powered hunting rifles on the 660-mile air-and-boat trip (1,100 kilometers) south to Aldabra from the main Seychelles island of Mahé.

Restoring Angkor Wat

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Armed with chemical cleaners, preservatives and experience, a team of Indian archaeologists has begun restoring Angkor Wat, the ancient capital of Cambodia.

"Our approach is that the restored monuments should be complete in all respects — the landscaping, the structure and the monuments themselves," said Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao, India's former director general of archaeology, who has been in charge of the project. "If necessary, we will dismantle and rebuild those parts which are in bad shape."

Rao, who visited the 850-year-old Khmer capital last year and drew up plans to clean and repair it, says the job will take six to eight years because of the bad condition of the stone structures and because the country's hot, summer rainy season will prevent work six months a year.

Extending over an area of 40 square miles, the ruins contain some of the world's most imposing monuments. Angkor was abandoned as the Khmer capital in the 15th century in favor of Phnom Penh and the ruins were rediscovered by the French only in 1861.

Dr. Rao says he has set out four major tasks for this year for his team, which will include scores of Cambodian masons and workers.

The Indians plan to begin with the restoration of the main entrance to the enormous complex of temples, chapels and corridors. This entrance, with its carvings of mythological battles between gods and demons and depictions of life in paradise and hell as well as the Khmer court, is known as the Western Gate and is the largest of four gates. Its rows of windows with stone screens of turned balusters are now badly damaged — many of the slim pillars are broken, cracked or missing.

The second task is restructuring a battered building known as a library. The third phase will be the excavation of a pond and the fourth is setting stone steps leading to the moat on the left of the Western Gate.

Visitors to the site say that decades of civil strife under Pol Pot and continuing fighting between opponents and supporters of the current Vietnam-backed government have left few visible scars, although they say there are some bullet holes.

"There is colossal damage but it is natural — cracked pillars and facades caused by water seepage, weathering and cracking of the stone in the tropical climate, over-



A relief in the ruins of Angkor Wat.

grown vegetation," said Krishna Murari Srivastava, who led the first Indian archaeological study team to Angkor in 1983. Dr. Srivastava said in an interview some figures on the walls have been completely washed away. "At places, the sandstone falls away like powder even to a mild touch."

The archaeologist added that the central complex was affected the worst by water seepage: entire pillars and sections of the stone floor have sunk into the ground. Insects have weakened the foundations of the pillars by burrowing into the earth and stone, while colonies of bats have dropped mounds of excreta on the floor and figures. The growth of moss, lichens and algae also hastened disfigurement.

In 1986, India and Cambodia signed an agreement authorizing Indian specialists to start the restoration. India is paying for the project but officials decline to give a figure on the cost. Sources close to the project say it will run into millions of dollars.

When Dr. Srivastava visited the complex in 1983, he asked one of his chemical experts to treat one of the apses — there are thousands of these graceful, celestial nymphs carved out of stone — and remove the stains caused by water discoloration.

Three years later, Dr. Rao visited the site and remarked on the figure that now glows seductively in contrast to the blackened walls and weathered sculptures near it. "We have the competence to make the entire place come alive and become

a great culture center again," Dr. Rao said.

The Cambodians gave the job to the Indians after turning down offers from France and Poland.

Indian experts say that some parts of the Angkor Wat complex must be dismantled and rebuilt, pillar by pillar, slab by slab, with cranes hoisting stone blocks and pillars while mechanical jacks push up the structure and allow engineers to re-lay the foundations.

Angkor Wat was built by the Khmer monarch Suryavarman II in the 12th century. It has three concentric great enclosures, with the sanctuary, which could be visited only by the king and his inner circle, at the center of the last enclosure. There are four corridors of bas-relief nearly a mile (1.6 kilometers) long, while the central pyramid temple rises 215 feet (75 meters) from a rectangular base and is surrounded by four other temples.

The complex is approached by crossing a moat 660 feet wide. The stone causeway across the moat leads to the western entrance and is 50 feet wide. The road between the main gate and the second enclosure is a quarter mile long, 30 feet wide and raised 5 feet above ground level.

Throughout the complex are reminders of the close cultural relationship between India and Southeast Asia. Hindu myths, legends and events are depicted on the walls of the temples and the vast, roofed corridors that stretch for miles. Hindu princes, religious teachers and traders traveled to the Khmer kingdom and settled in the area.

The Khmers profited by the intercourse: they acquired knowledge of Sanskrit, astronomy, mathematics and technology and assimilated it into their culture, achieving a rare blend of traditions that is reflected in the grace and delicacy of the reliefs at Angkor. Hindu rituals were used at weddings, and the Hindu calendar was used to divide the year into seasons.

At the height of its power and splendor, the Khmer empire was larger than modern Cambodia. Fifty-four sovereigns ruled the empire between the first and 14th centuries. The Angkor period began about 802 and continued under 14 rulers over 327 years.

Angkor Wat's decline began after the 12th century with a drop in rice production and repeated attacks by Thais and Vietnamese. Finally, the capital moved to Phnom Penh and the stone temple cities in and around Angkor — some had existed before Suryavarman II began his work and a few were built elsewhere by his successors — were abandoned to the jungle.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

A Filipino Mandate

That gripping political drama in the Philippines continues to leave a world audience agape. Only last week President Corason Aquino was pursued by mutinous troops and leftist rioters. Egging them on from Hawaii were the Marcoses, waiting to be implored to return from exile once people glimpsed television pictures of the ex-president flexing his pectorals and his wife shopping for combat fatigues.

Gambling on Brazil

Brazil got a big financial boost from the "Paris club" of creditor governments late last month. The creditors arranged for rescheduling \$4 billion in near-term payments, without requiring Brazil to reach a formal agreement with the International Monetary Fund. That spares a wobbly democratic government further domestic humiliation. But it also sets a questionable precedent for less creditworthy borrowers.

Another World Record

It is another world record for the United States. Once again the country has rung up the largest annual trade deficit in economic history, exceeding by a comfortable margin, as they say on the sports pages, even last year's lamentable performance.

Other Comment

Colombia is losing its war against illegal drug traffickers. Judges are being murdered at the rate of one a month. Three newspaper editors who crusaded against drug traffickers have been murdered, as have several top police officials. A former attorney general who was given an ambassadorial post behind the Iron Curtain to help protect him from retribution was tracked down in Hungary and killed by a hired gunman.

Bungling in Washington Feeds Fantasies in Beirut

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Why stop taking hostages in Beirut? It works so well. It buys U.S. arms for Iran. It gets terrorists back from foreign prisons. According to Secretary of State George Shultz, Washington tried to get Kuwait to free 17 Shiite terrorists in exchange for American hostages. And Bonn has been wrestling over whether to trade Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, wanted for murder and air piracy by the United States, for Germans kidnapped in Beirut.



To Algiers With 26 Barrels of Blackmail Dollars

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — Three days after Christmas in 1790, when the United States was young and innocent of world affairs, the secretary of state, "having had under consideration the situation of the citizens of the United States in captivity," drafted the following report to the president:

The Price Keeps Going Up

THE rash of kidnappings in Lebanon are the tragic harvest of President Reagan's folly in seeking to ransom earlier hostages. By giving in to Iranian-guided terrorists, he told the world that U.S. policy could be manipulated by whoever seizes U.S. citizens.

China Is Steaming Upstream

By Joel Kotkin

WASHINGTON — Nowhere has China's gravitational tug become stronger than in Hong Kong, where a prototypical manufacturing platform is now being rapidly transformed into a technical, design and service center.

Japanese Cars Are Filling Detroit's 'Creativity Gap'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Japan's announcement that it will continue its "voluntary" quota on auto exports to the United States at 2.3 million vehicles for another year was greeted in Detroit as "an empty gesture."

American Ears to the Kazakh Ground

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Kazakhstan is not your average winter tourist attraction. It gets a bit nippy out there in the Soviet socialist republic in Central Asia. At last reading the temperature was minus 40 degrees.

1912: Parachutist Dies

PARIS — To the annals of the early martyrs to the cause of aviation is added yet another name, Francois Reichelt, a tailor, who had never made an ascent in either balloon or aeroplane.

1937: Trade Complaints

WASHINGTON — The proposal to extend the President's power to negotiate reciprocal trade pacts resulted in a sharp Republican attack in the House (on Feb. 4). Representative Francis D. Culkin, Republican of New York, charged that Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre were handling trade negotiations with "a complete contempt for Congress."

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OPINION

Perle Does Well to Knock Mealy-mouthing in NATO

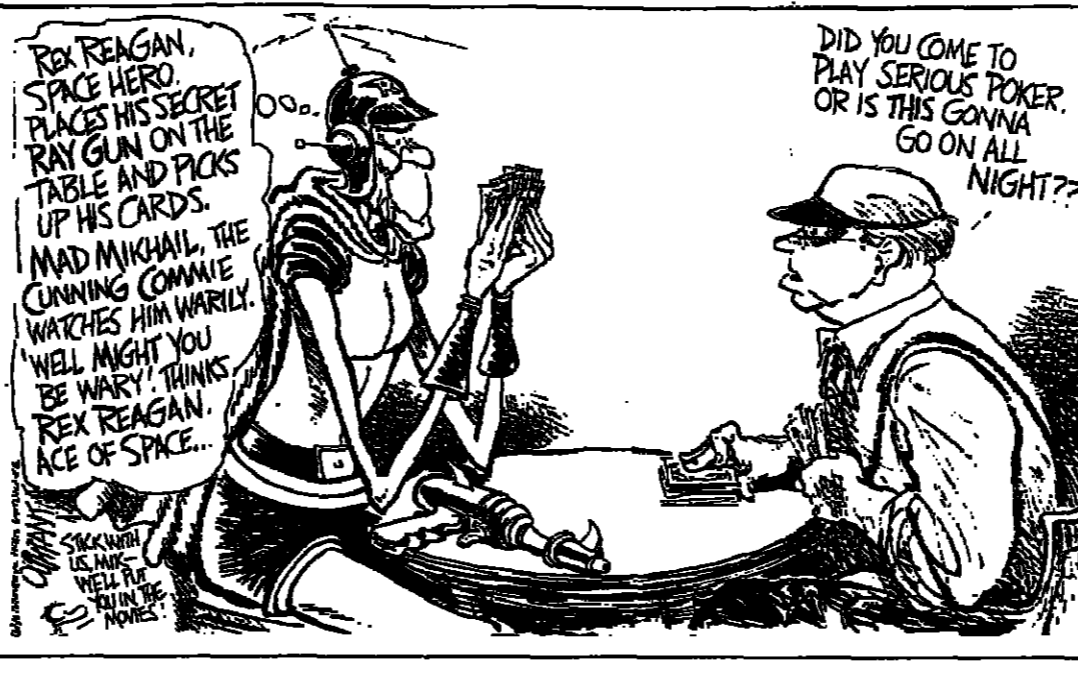
By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — It is said that diplomacy consists of saying "nice doggie" while reaching for a rock. Recently in Munich, Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, abandoned diplomacy, usually understood, and pelted NATO's member governments with heavy rocks. For that flagrant violation of decorum Mr. Perle should be summarily... decorated.

He informed the allies that their shortcomings include an addiction to "mealy-mouthed" pronouncements that are symptomatic of political cowardice. He also said they are guilty of a "failure of forthrightness," "sorto voce murrnings that pass for alliance statements."

The NATO communiqué became a flavorless and untruthful pudding.

fostering a climate in which "realism is subordinated to hope and policy is shaped by fear," using "halfhearted criticisms" regarding Soviet noncompliance with agreements, covering "behind bland and oblique formulations so as not to offend the sensitivities of our enemies or the prevailing wisdom of our editorial writers," conducting a "charade" that permits Soviet propaganda to succeed, issuing "misty blandishments."



Proposed design of dollar to reassure foreign investors.

Turks' Post-Chernobyl Tea Is Fine, the President Says

By Amy Schwartz

ISTANBUL — To say that tea is Turkey's national pleasure would be a severe understatement. Served very hot on round trays in small, clear glasses, it turns up constantly and in the oddest places: on street corners, in bus stations, on the wind-whipped ferries that carry commuters across the Bosphorus.

MEANWHILE

standing in an electrical supply store pricing a heater, or sitting at midnight on the Greek-Turkish border in a freezing train where there had been no food or drink available for the past six hours, and suddenly the mustachioed man on your right would say to you, "Cay?" You nodded, he flipped a hand, and 30 seconds later a little boy would appear with a tray. Impossible to mass-produce or drink on the run, tea suits the still-personal pace of this otherwise swiftly modernizing country.

All that has changed. Everyone remembers that the clouds from Chernobyl drifted west and north over Scandinavia; but another cloud a few days later went southwest and produced rain. In two regions in the Greek-Turkish border area of Thrace, where there are several large cities including Istanbul, urgent warnings were broadcast. People stayed indoors, stopped drinking milk, scraped off their shoes after getting them wet. No such notice was taken in the more rural and inaccessible east, where it

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

South Pacific Nuances

In response to "A Modest Request for a Nuclear-Free South Pacific" (Jan. 17) by Rawdon Dalrymple, Australia's ambassador to the United States:

Protecting Guns' Image

The report "U.S. Media Faced Dilemma on Coverage of Suicide" (Jan. 24) missing the mark. The real reason for not showing R. Budd Dwyer's suicide was surely not ethical, but rather the television empire's concern that the disgust thus aroused might spread to affect ratings of the many lucrative programs that depict shootings and other violence.

Who Helps the Homeless?

This is International Year of the Single Homeless. I work in a night shelter for homeless men and would very much like to hear from anyone who works with homeless people. I hope to start up an international newsletter about the work done in different countries.

Indeed, the Soviet Union is so far the only nuclear-weapon power to have signed the protocols to the 1985 treaty for a South Pacific nuclear-free zone. But it did so with substantial reservations. Allowance of transit of nuclear weapons, as well as of visits by ships or aircraft with such weapons on board, would, in the Soviet view, contradict the aims of the treaty and thus be inconsistent with the status of the zone. This statement amounts to an outright rejection of Article 5 of the treaty, which expressly allows such transit and visits.

Flee the Benighted Tribes

Regarding "The Thugs Are Going Scot-Free" (Jan. 28) by Drew Middleton:

Asian-American Blessings

How about these impudent Oriental immigrant children who have the nerve to earn better high school grades than the white children, and therefore go to college and get good jobs!

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Advertisement for 'THE BELLE EPOQUE' book. Features illustrations of 19th-century Parisian society and text: 'THE BELLE EPOQUE IN THE PARIS HERALD by Hebe Dorsey. Eye-witness accounts of a shimmering era and its beautiful people—dazzling scandals—and crazy cruces—including the horseless carriage and flying machine!'.

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AT&T	28,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
IBM	18,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	15,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	15,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	15,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	15,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	15,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	15,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	15,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	15,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/4

Market Sales	
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	181,829,000
NYSE prev. close	12,500,000
Amex 3 a.m. volume	12,500,000
Amex prev. close	12,500,000
Prev. OTC 3 a.m. volume	17,114,000

NYSE Index			
	High	Low	Today's P.A.
Composite	158.26	157.80	158.11
Industrials	158.26	157.80	158.11
Transp.	158.26	157.80	158.11
Finance	158.26	157.80	158.11

Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Not available at press time	

NASDAQ Index			
	Prev. Day	Week	Year
Composite	215.45	+1.25	+1.25
Industrials	215.45	+1.25	+1.25
Finance	215.45	+1.25	+1.25
Transp.	215.45	+1.25	+1.25

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wick	10,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
Wick	10,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
Wick	10,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
Wick	10,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
Wick	10,000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Prev. Week	Today
Bonds	127.25	127.25
Utilities	127.25	127.25
Industrials	127.25	127.25

NYSE Diary	
Not available at press time	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
	Buy	Sell	'87
Jan 20-29	4,817	4,817	4,817
Jan 30-31	2,766	2,766	2,766
Jan 31-31	2,766	2,766	2,766
Jan 31-31	2,766	2,766	2,766

Dow Jones Averages				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Index	217.88	219.40	217.12	+2.78
Transp.	217.88	219.40	217.12	+2.78
Indus.	217.88	219.40	217.12	+2.78
Comp.	217.88	219.40	217.12	+2.78

Standard & Poor's Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	313.15	312.84	311.89	+1.64
Transp.	313.15	312.84	311.89	+1.64
Finance	313.15	312.84	311.89	+1.64
Comp.	313.15	312.84	311.89	+1.64

Previous NASDAQ Diary		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	127.25	127.25
Declined	127.25	127.25
Unchanged	127.25	127.25
Total Issues	127.25	127.25

AMEX Stock Index			
	High	Low	Close
Index	204.12	203.85	204.12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

To Our Readers

Due to technical problems, the New York stock market story was not available in this edition.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low High Low High Low

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									
177 1/2	177 1/2	AA									

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

FROM TELEVISION NETWORKS

TO RAILWAY NETWORKS TOSHIBA

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Could the Market's Party End With a '29-Size Bang?

By MICHAEL A. HILTZIK
NEW YORK — On Wall Street, it seems that the longer a party goes on, the more people wonder when it will end.

Few are predicting a crash soon, but then, few did 58 years ago.

Since then, the market has generally pursued its rise, although the Dow industrial average fell 10.97 on Tuesday to 2,168.45.

FOR EXAMPLE, Irving Fisher, a Yale professor, made his famous pronouncement in September 1929. "Stock prices have reached what looks like a permanently high plateau."

Despite its obvious strength, the current bull market has not yet matched the magnitude of the '20s rally or of the strong postwar rally that ended in 1966.

See MARKET, Page 11

Buy Out Of Robins Is Offered

Delay Sought In Court Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
RICHMOND, Virginia — A.H. Robins Co. said Wednesday that it had received a "significant" buyout proposal from American Home Products Corp., and that it would ask a federal judge to extend the deadline for its bankruptcy reorganization plan so it could study the offer.

American Home Products is a New York-based consumer products and pharmaceuticals manufacturer that had sales of \$4.9 billion in 1986.

Robins, which is in the midst of Chapter 11 proceedings related to lawsuits over its Dalkon Shield contraceptive device, said that it had received the proposal late Tuesday. Details were not disclosed.

U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. had ordered Robins to submit a reorganization plan in its Chapter 11 case by Thursday.

Roscoe Puckett Jr., manager of public information at Robins, said the court-appointed examiner in the case, Ralph R. Mabey, would request a 14-day extension of that deadline "to allow time for the company's management and board of directors to consider the American Home proposal."

The proposal included a provision for compensating creditors in the case, Mr. Puckett said. "American Home Products, whose three major fields are prescription drugs, packaged medicines and food and household products, earned almost \$779 million in 1986, up 8.6 percent from \$717.1 million in 1985.

Robins filed for reorganization in August 1985 in the wake of thousands of lawsuits filed by women claiming injury from the Dalkon Shield, an intrauterine device marketed internationally in the 1970s.

At the time Robins sought bankruptcy protection, it had paid out more than \$378 million to settle 9,230 suits. An additional 5,000 claims were pending.

Robins has received several extensions in the past on its reorganization deadline because the company has been unable to determine how much it would cost to settle the claims.



How the Caribbean Basin Countries Have Fared

Table with columns for Country, '83, '85, '86, '88. Lists countries like Antigua, Barbados, Belize, etc. and their export values.

Caribbean Struggles to Fathom U.S.

Tariffs Betray a Promise to Boost Region's Imports

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — For Fathom Dive Suits Co. of Orlando, Fla., President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative seemed just the right opportunity to start manufacturing rubber wetsuits on the island of St. Lucia.

The CBI, whose cornerstone is the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act of 1983, sought to bring prosperity to a host of Central American and Caribbean nations primarily by removing U.S. duties on their exports.

The act retained tariffs on only a handful of product categories, including apparel. Larry Peria, Fathom's president, did not think that rubber wetsuits could possibly count as apparel.

But two years later, the U.S. Customs Service ruled that rubber wetsuits were indeed apparel and imposed a 10.5 percent duty

on the wholesale prices of Fathom suits, driving up the retail price by about \$15 and curbing the cost advantage.

"We were really shocked," said Mr. Peria, who continues to manufacture on the island. Leonard I. Rosenberg, Fathom's lawyer, is appealing the decision, but says that it "should make

officials have a limited attention span for Caribbean economics.

Other people think twice before investing in the Caribbean. The Fathom experience, and others like it, help to explain why the CBI, which was billed by the Reagan administration as the most dramatic step ever taken in economic aid for the region, has failed to meet its initial promise.

Japanese Goods Assembled in EC May Face Duties

BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive Commission plans to impose anti-dumping duties on a number of products assembled by Japanese companies in Europe from cheap, imported components.

The sources said the commission would announce its decision this week. The sources said the commission was also proposing a 20 percent definitive duty on imports of Japanese photocopiers.

In 1986, Japan registered a record merchandise-trade surplus with the EC of 2.82 trillion yen (\$18.5 billion at current rates).

The proposed measures aim to stop the proliferation of what are known as "screwdriver" assembly plants set up by Japanese companies in the 12 EC member states to circumvent anti-dumping duties imposed by the EC on their finished products, the sources said.

Japanese companies are, however, the main targets of European manufacturers, who complain that the Japanese sell products at an unfairly low price to drive European companies from the market.

Under the new proposal, the sources said, no fixed rate of duty would be set. Instead the commission would propose a case-by-case approach, taking action when an EC subsidiary of a Japanese company was believed to be avoiding anti-dumping duties by boosting production in the EC.

The duties on photocopiers would replace provisional duties of 15.8 percent imposed last year. The commission's proposal is an attempt to protect the few remaining EC companies that account for only 15 percent of a community market that is worth more than \$1 billion a year and is dominated by the Japanese.

EC Fines Hoechst For Obstructing Prices Inquiry

BRUSSELS — The European Community told Hoechst AG on Wednesday that it would be fined the equivalent of \$1,160 each day it continued to bar inspectors from checking its books as part of a community-wide inquiry into price fixing.

On Jan. 20, EC inspectors raided offices of eight chemical companies in various EC countries, including those of Hoechst near Frankfurt.

The commission's proposal is an attempt to protect the few remaining EC companies that account for only 15 percent of a community market that is worth more than \$1 billion a year and is dominated by the Japanese.

The sources noted that the proposals might divide the EC ministers. Some countries are concerned about the danger of impeding genuine Japanese investment and of preventing EC companies from obtaining Japanese technology.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, Denmark, etc.

Table of other dollar values for various currencies like Argentine, Australian, etc.

Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency deposits for various currencies and terms.

Key Money Rates

Table of key money rates for various banks and currencies.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table of Asian dollar deposits for various banks and terms.

U.S. Money Market Rates

Table of U.S. money market rates for various instruments.

Gold

Table of gold prices in various locations.

Soviets Press Joint Ventures at Western Forum

By Axel Krause

DAVOS, Switzerland — A high-level delegation swept into a Western business seminar Wednesday to sell the Soviet Union's new policy on joint ventures, but some of the executives reacted skeptically.

"Many companies are already trying to exploit this bonanza," declared Ivan Ivanov, first deputy president of the Soviet State Foreign Economic Commission, in a speech before 600 business leaders at a symposium of the World Economic Forum.

Mr. Ivanov, who was identified as the architect of the new joint venture law, said that about 100 companies in the United States, Western Europe, India and Japan had begun talks with the Soviet Union on establishing such ventures since the law went into effect Jan. 1.

The new legislation, which is aimed at strengthening and liberalizing the economy, will allow foreigners to hold equity in Soviet industry for the first time.

The law requires a 51 percent Soviet interest in the joint ventures. Mr. Ivanov said that three agreements recently were signed, including one with Finnish companies to help construct a plastics manufacturing plant and to modernize a hotel in central Moscow.

Mr. Ivanov and other Soviet officials, who were attending the Davos symposium for the first time, said that foreign partners in joint ventures would be allowed to repatriate at least 56 percent of their net profits. But the net would be calculated after contributions to funds for developing the company's production capacity and technology.

The joint ventures will not be required to pay any corporate income tax during the first two years. Mr. Ivanov said. But he emphasized repeatedly that many details remained to be negotiated and would be settled between the Soviet and foreign companies.

Pierre Despairaires, former chairman of the French Petroleum Institute and for 18 years an oil executive with Elf-Aquitaine, the French state-controlled oil company, commented, "We have had previous talks for cooperative ventures with the Soviets in the field of oil and gas, but they have not proven successful."

"The new proposals certainly sound interesting," he said, "but the Soviets appear divided among themselves about how far they are willing to go with implementing these ventures."

An overriding priority, the Soviet officials said, would be to establish "a balance" between the amount of foreign currency generated by a venture and the amount invested by a Western partner.

That requirement already has been questioned by American companies. They have argued that the rule appears to orient ventures toward exports, with only limited access to the domestic market of the Soviet Union.

There is a clear orientation to expanding the Soviet Union's exports," Mr. Ivanov acknowledged at a news conference, "but also to establishing competition between the ventures and domestic enterprises. That means providing access to our markets."

Responding to questions, Mr. Ivanov also made the following statements:

Bonn, in Turn, Rebuffs U.S. on Airbus Subsidies

By Axel Krause

BONN — U.S. envoys sent to Europe to complain about alleged unfair competition from the Airbus Industrie consortium ended their tour Wednesday with the sides still at odds.

The deputy trade representative, Michael B. Smith, and the undersecretary of commerce, Bruce Smart, tried to persuade Britain, France and West Germany that subsidies paid or proposed for Airbus aircraft are too high. Spain is the other partner in the consortium.

Bonn's Economics Ministry said the two sides repeated their positions Wednesday, with the Americans criticizing aid to Airbus and the Germans saying the subsidies conformed to accepted trade rules.

The quarrel centers on potential development aid for a long-range plane, the A-340.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a watch image and text: CORUM MORABITO, The Romulus, An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. In Paris. 1, place VENDÔME Tel. 42.60.30.76

Advertisement for Berners Street Properties Limited, featuring WICKES plc logo and text: £30,000,000 Limited Recourse Financing, S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Vertical sidebar advertisement for 'GOLD' and 'Free Booklet European Guide to Gold'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

4 USX Steel Plants to Remain Idle

The Associated Press PITTSBURGH — USX Corp. said Wednesday that four steel plants, employing 3,700 people, will remain idle indefinitely because of the six-month work stoppage by the United Steelworkers union ended Saturday.

The more excess capacity that gets out of the market, the more into balance, Mr. Roderick said at the quarterly news conference the largest U.S. steelmaker holds.

MCA Buys Stake In Toy Maker

New York Times Service NEW YORK — MCA Inc., parent of Universal Pictures and Universal Television, has bought 9 percent of Coleco Industries, the third-largest U.S. toy maker, for \$20 million.

16-Megabit Chip's Unveiling Expected

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. plans to announce this month that it has made a major advance in developing a memory chip that is two generations ahead of the most sophisticated chips now commercially available, according to business details.

chip is not likely to reach the market for several years, NT&T's prototype is still a significant advance and a competitive advantage for the Japanese telecommunications company.

Electronic Data, Olivetti Form a Computer Venture

The Associated Press DETROIT — Electronic Data Systems Corp. and Olivetti & Co. have formed a joint-venture company to offer computerized engineering and manufacturing systems in Europe, the companies announced.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Xerox Shuffles Its Insurance Unit

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune Xerox Corp. has announced a management reorganization at Crum & Forster Inc., its insurance subsidiary, starting with Sidney F. Wentz, who was promoted to chairman and chief executive from president and chief operating officer.

Shamrock Picks Veteran Oilmen

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The men named this week by Diamond Shamrock Corp. to head the two companies into which it intends to break itself are relatively new to Shamrock but long on experience.

Cars From Romania May Be Sold in U.S.

Reuters LAS VEGAS — A new auto company plans to import low-cost cars, trucks and utility vehicles from Romania to the United States this year. It would mark the first sale of vehicles from a Warsaw Pact nation in this country.

can't afford a \$12,000 price," said Ronald Joseph, an assistant to Roman Motor's president, John Trotman. Mr. Trotman is a former executive for a Subaru distribution affiliate in the Northeast.

The new vehicles, based on models manufactured in Romania, range from a three-door hatchback with a 1.5-liter engine called the Olcit to a four-wheel-drive wagon with a 2.4-liter engine known as the Aro 4x4, priced at \$8,400.

Dresdner Bank Raises Stake In Metallgesellschaft to 33%

Reuters FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG has dooped its stake in Metallgesellschaft AG to 33 percent by assuming full ownership of a holding company, GMW Gesellschaft für Metallwerke, a bank spokesman said Wednesday.

COMPANY NOTES

Benetton SPA, the Italian clothing group, said it plans to issue U.S. depositary receipts, probably within a month, as a preliminary step toward an equity offering and stock market listing in the United States in 1988.

Derby Refining Co., a subsidiary of Coastal Corp., said it was suspending operations at its El Dorado, Kansas, refinery because of the U.S. government's failure to set a floor price for crude oil and impose tariffs on refined product imports.

One of the year's biggest investment stories needs no enlargement.

REPORTED EARNINGS table with columns for company names and financial metrics like earnings per share and revenues.

Earnings from continuing operations: up 51%. Earnings per share: up 70%. Revenues: up 14%. And those numbers are just the tip of the Gulf+Western story for fiscal 1986.

FISCAL 1986 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS table showing revenues, earnings, and financial position for Gulf+Western.

Our debt to capitalization ratio has moved from 49% to 40% since 1982. (With a corresponding increase in our senior debt ratings to A2 by Moody's and to A- by Standard & Poor's.)

MARKET: Chances of a Crash?

(Continued from first finance page) The current bull market, the Dow has risen by about 180 percent. The market of 1928-29 was characterized by excessive speculation, based on the public's assumption that stock prices would continue to head up; the ability to buy stock on very low down payment, or margin, meaning that even a modest downturn would wipe out investors' holdings and inspire panic selling, and a feeling of prosperity born of years of economic expansion and a receding memory of recessions past.

1973, "they took away some of the speculative action from the American Stock Exchange," said William M. LeFevre, market strategist for Advest, an investment concern based in Hartford, Connecticut. "People who used to speculate by buying a \$2 stock are now buying a \$2 option."

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 27th January, 1987.

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The undersigned announces that as from 16th February, 1987 at Koo-Associatie N.V., Spuisan 122, Amsterdam, div. op. no. 55 of the CDIBs Champion International Corporation's shares, 10 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 2.18 net (div. per record-date 17.12.1986; gross \$1.18 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A. tax - \$-.195 = Dfls. .99 per CDR. Div. op. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A. tax (= \$-.195 = Dfls. .89) with Dfls. 1.79 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 29th January, 1987.

Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on February 2, 1987: U.S. \$179.39 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

And an ongoing stock buyback program started in November, 1983, has reduced the number of shares outstanding from 80 million to 61 million currently. What's behind this remarkable performance at Gulf+Western? Nothing less than the complete transformation of a company—and an unwavering commitment to enhancing shareholder values.

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like ACI, AM, AMF, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 4 Feb. 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'NEW HIGHS'.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 61359SF for further information.

Advertisement for 'The Daily Source for International Investors' featuring 'Floating-Rate Notes', 'Deutsche Marks', and 'Japanese Yen'. Includes contact information for Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

Dollar Up Amid European Caution

LONDON — The dollar closed firmer Wednesday, but off the day's highs amid cautious sentiment that recent economic figures might indicate a sustained upturn in the U.S. economy, dealers said.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Country, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc.

Dealers said the dollar also was bolstered by continuing speculation about a possible meeting of Group of Five ministers, fueled in part by a meeting of ministers from seven industrialized nations this weekend in Florence.

Bigger Deficit Expected in U.S. Car Trade With Japan

NEW YORK — The chairmen of America's Big Three automakers have told the Reagan administration they expect America's automotive trade deficit with Japan to be larger this year than in 1986 despite a substantial decline of the dollar against the yen.

Coca-Cola Belize Project Angers Florida Growers

By Mark Kurlansky Special to the Herald Tribune BELMOPAN, Belize — The citrus-growing project launched by Coca-Cola Foods in the Belizean jungle is just the kind of effort that President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean policy is supposed to be producing.

"If there is an accelerated planting and that product enters the United States, we are going to be very concerned," warned Bobby McKeown, executive vice president of Florida's largest grower association, the Florida Citrus Mutual.

Coca-Cola, which makes the Minute Maid brand, owns 30,000 acres in Florida and is one of the largest producers, purchasers and processors in the state. Mr. Parker said that 50 percent of Coca-Cola's orange juice would come from Florida even after the Belize project was at full production.

THE EUROMARKETS

Most Prices Little Changed Amid Auctions

By Christopher Pizzev LONDON — The U.S. Treasury auctions remained the dominant factor in many sectors of the Euro-bond market on Wednesday and prices generally ended little changed, dealers said.

Wednesday's auction was of \$9.75 billion of 10-year notes. Tuesday's auction of 3-year notes was seen as passing off relatively smoothly, producing an average auction yield of 6.54 percent.

At 1014 percent. Lead manager was Nomura International Ltd. The issue was quoted by one broker comfortably within the total fees of 1 1/2 percent at a discount of 1.45 percent bid.

CARIBBEAN: Red Tape, Waning U.S. Interest Thwart Trade Program

(Continued from first finance page) time for trading practices to change dramatically. Caribbean experts attributed some of the sluggishness of the CBI program to intensified protectionism, the stormy global economic climate and the kind of bureaucratic inflexibility that hurt Fathom.

The federal bureaucracy does not always seem to be aware of the existence of CBI. This year, for example, the U.S. government slashed sugar imports, a major Caribbean export, by 41 percent at the same time that it was promoting CBI. It was the lowest U.S. quota in nearly 100 years.

\$10.9 million of development assistance last year to Costa Rica, including aid in exporting chrysanthemums and other cut flowers. But the Commerce Department, under pressure from domestic flower growers, slapped a 19 percent tariff late last year on imports of cut flowers from Costa Rica.

'The United States has opened a window of opportunity, but not very wide.'

— Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica

Peter D. Laurie, Barbados's ambassador to Washington, said that the reductions would have "devastating consequences" for the region's economy.

The decision was seen as a blow to the entire region. Cut flowers rank high among the industries that the Caribbean Basin countries are trying to develop to capitalize on the zero-duty entry privileges.

Duty-free entry for all products except textiles, apparel, shoes, oil, leather goods, canned tuna, watches and parts. Deductibility from taxable income of expenses connected with American business conferences held in the designated countries.

Wednesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 3:00 p.m. New York time Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % Sales in 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes various stock symbols and prices.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % Sales in 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes various stock symbols and prices.

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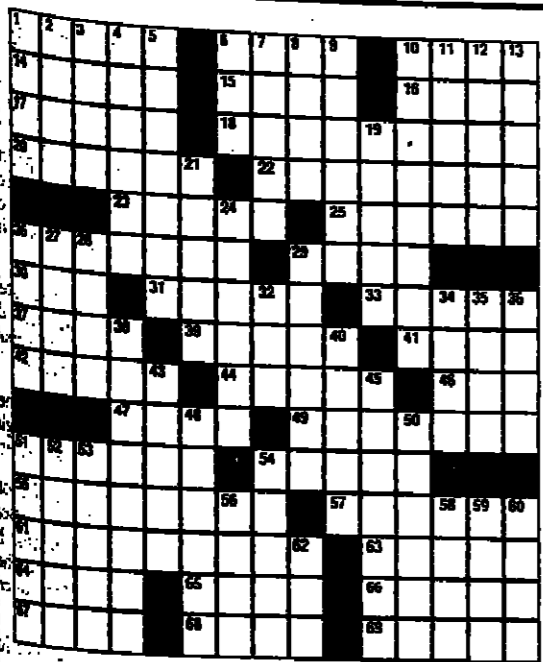
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Notes: Sales figures are unaffiliated. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week. Bid and ask prices are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.



ACROSS
1 Let
8 Bit of news
10 Money in Ankara
14 First name of a singer from Middlesex
15 Garibaldi's "Lucille"
16 Suffices with car and signor
17 Food fish
18 Erotic lover
19 Organic pigments
22 Chat
23 Very much
25 Jelly roll
26 Jazz pianist
28 False friend of Ben Hur
29 Captain of Yemen
30 Crumb
31 ... deaf ear
32 States, in
33 The kids you not
38 Grand backlog
41 Where Perry won: 1813
42 To eat, in Bonn
44 Photo, to Plato
46 Lass in a Brandon
Thomas play
47 Fete

PEANUTS



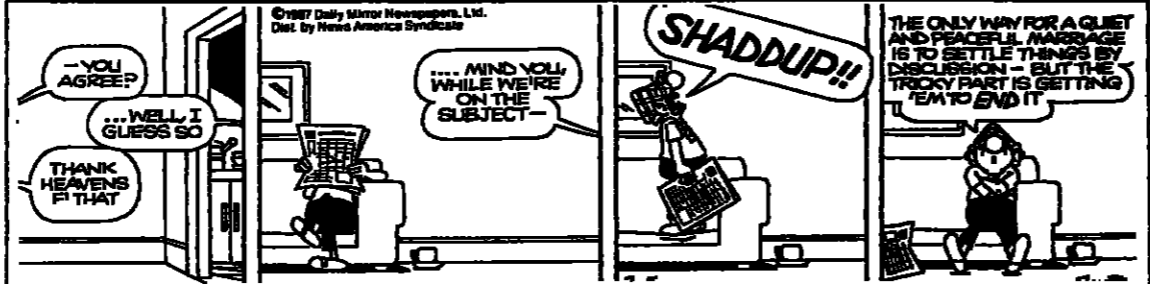
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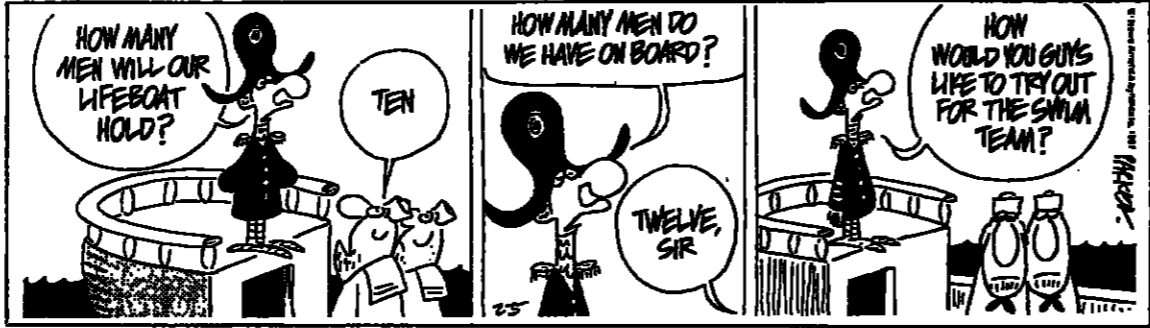
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



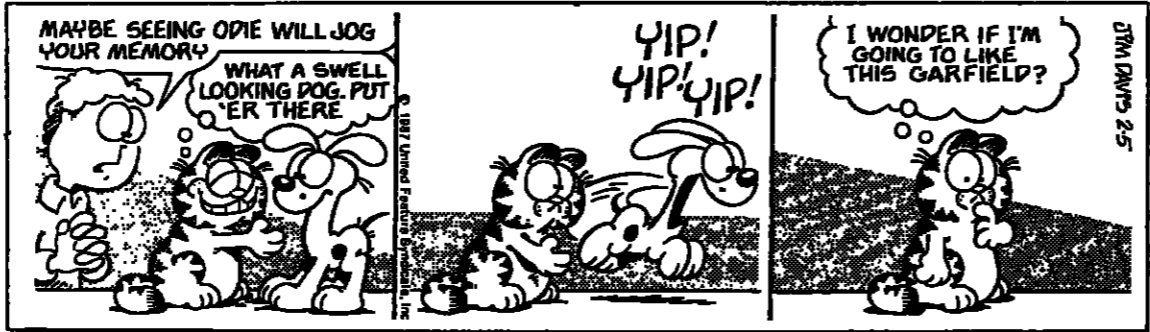
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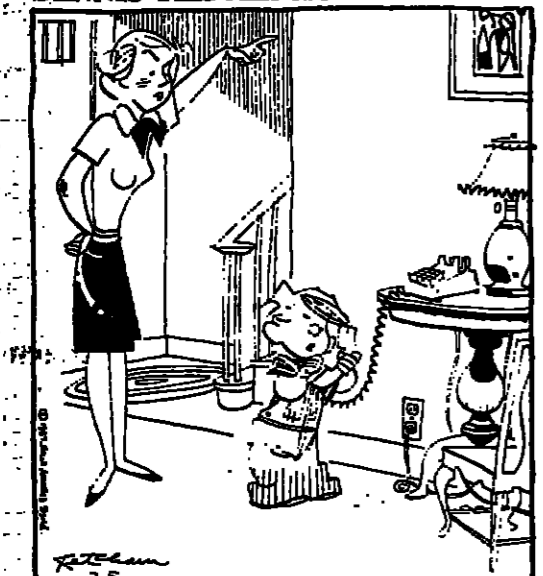
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. BYBOH, LIBEE, SOTILD, VIRLED. ANSWER: HE HAD

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include region, high, low, and conditions.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Feb. 4. Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, and Tokyo, with columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

BOOKS

SPHINX

By D.M. Thomas. 248 pages. \$17.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman. THE jacket of D.M. Thomas' "Sphinx" announces that it is "the concluding volume of a trilogy of novels dealing with improvisation and inspiration." A page or two into the book, however, the author's introduction gives us to understand that the fourth is yet to come. Thus, even before things begin, we can sniff the air of pleasurable perplexity that flows through Thomas' two earlier works about art, sex, politics and the Soviet Union.

of a "moderately radical" Briton. George of course marches for nuclear disarmament, and although he does not necessarily support the Soviet line on Poland and Afghanistan, he can be counted on to be understanding. Barash arranges for George to be seduced by the beautiful Nadia, one of the "swallows" who sing for the KGB, and is also a fervent member of the feminist Club Maria, which champions the right of women to be attractive to men and bear children. It's all part of a plot that culminates with Nadia in bed with a very high Vatican dignitary and with Lloyd George in the loony bin. The last onerous assignment of George or his alter ego is to read "Ararat" ("The author's lurid style, / And themes of holocaust and lust / on every page, aroused disgust") preliminary to interviewing D.M. Thomas, his creator. Can the circle now be complete, if so complex a design can be called a circle?

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONCE in a long while, perhaps once a year, there is a really unusual ending. A strong candidate for the "weirdest ending of 1986" title arose from the deal shown in the diagram. It was played, just before the end of the year, at the Manhattan Club, at 27 West 72d Street.

was led, and South ruffed and led a diamond. If West had played low, the falsecard would have paid off: South would have known that West, who had not opened the bidding, had the A-Q-J of clubs and apparently the spade queen. So the diamond ace would presumably have been with East.

Bridge hand diagram showing a bidding sequence: West 1♥, North 1♠, East 2♣, South 2♠, West 3♥, North 3♠, East 4♥, South 4♥. Includes a partial hand layout for clubs and diamonds.

Arabic text: هداية من الامم

SPORTS

'Stripes,' Conner Keelhaul Kookaburra III

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... DENNIS CONNER, Australia, has won the America's Cup in 1983 and having won it back with a 4-0 sweep over Australia's Kookaburra III on Wednesday, summed it up neatly: "It's a great moment for America, a great moment for the Stars & Stripes team — and a great moment for Dennis Conner."

which he lost to Australia II in Newport, Rhode Island. "My race goes out to Ian Murray," Kookaburra III's 28-year-old skipper, who was blanked in his first America's Cup final.

Murray said he hoped the Australians could do in 1990 — when cup racing resumes — what a sign of things to come he saw in his final race: "What Goes Up Must Come Down."

who starts Kookaburra III before turning the wheel over to Murray. Gilmour had tried to trap Conner but couldn't. By breaking in front, Conner was able to call the tune of the 24.1-mile race.

drawn away after Wednesday's race and it revealed a bulbous keel, Roman-nosed at either end; delta wings on its bottom remained covered in brown paper.

Spirited Australians Join Celebration

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... FREMANTLE, Australia — Australians refused to mourn Wednesday's loss of the America's Cup.

In taverns and hotels throughout Fremantle, they shared drinks with Americans as Dennis Conner sailed Stars and Stripes to a 4-0 sweep of Kookaburra III to win back the cup he lost in 1983.

lians have been amazingly friendly," he said. "It's a fun, drinking, crazy kind of crowd, but there is no hostility at all."



Their starting guns had been spiked, but Fremantle's denizens worked hard at maintaining boisterous good cheer.



Dennis Conner, after crossing the finish: "It's a great moment."

Conner received a message of congratulations from President Ronald Reagan via a telephone hookup with U.S. Ambassador Laurence William Lane Jr.

When Stars & Stripes crossed the finish line 1 minute and 59 seconds in front, the three-year residency of the trophy at the Royal Perth Yacht Club, which turned this sports-loving nation cup-crazy, came to a bittersweet end.

The sound of the gun at Wednesday's finish touched off an explosion of red, white and blue fireworks set off by the huge spectator fleet.

Zurbriggen Wins Record-Setting 2d Gold

The Associated Press... CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland — Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland celebrated his 24th birthday in record-setting style here Wednesday, using a hard-charging final run to win the men's giant slalom at the world Alpine ski championships.

overall mark, held by Swiss teammate Erika Hess. Wednesday's victory also gave him four medals for one championship, topping the mark he had shared with Hess.

skiers. The second was smoother at the top and much faster. Zurbriggen mastered both, clocking a total of 2 minutes, 32.35 seconds, to Girardelli's 2:32.45.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, NBA Standings, NBA Leaders, and Western Conference. It lists various teams and their performance metrics.

Skating

Table with columns for World Championships, Cup-Final Summaries, and Hockey. It lists various events and participants.

America's Cup

Table with columns for Cup-Final Summaries, Cup Winners, and Cup Final Summaries. It lists various events and participants.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Pinango Thwarts Duarte, Keeps Title... INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — Bernardo Pinango of Venezuela halted Frankie Duarte's comeback short of his goal Tuesday night by winning a unanimous 15-round decision and retaining his World Boxing Association bantamweight championship.

Transition

Table with columns for American League, National League, and Baseball. It lists various players and their statistics.

U.S. College Results

Table with columns for EAST, SOUTH, and WEST. It lists various college sports results.

Quotable

Uah Jazz coach Frank Layden, on registering his 200th victory as a National Basketball Association coach: "Now I've only got 738, or whatever, to catch Red Auerbach. So look out, Red."



Pirmin Zurbriggen: "I'll never forget this day."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Back Page). A large advertisement section containing various classified ads for escorts, guides, and other services. It includes contact information and descriptions for multiple agencies.

ART BUCHWALD

Send Them More Snow

WASHINGTON — Despite what the president said last week, the United States doesn't need a Star Wars program — it needs a Snow Plow Initiative. All Reagan had to do was look out the window of his limousine to realize the capital had been brought to a grinding halt without one Soviet missile being fired.



Buchwald

The idea of having enough snow-clearing equipment for Washington has always been a dream of government scientists. Werner Zambowski, a leading voice for developing the Snow Plow Initiative, claims it is not only feasible to produce such a system with present technology, but it is absolutely necessary considering the snow job the Soviets are doing on Moscow.

"The United States has the technical know-how to remove the snow from its streets," he said. "It's just a question of getting the Congress to pay for it. To dump tomorrow we must be willing to invest in the future today. Our children and their children must never be snowed in. I see the day when not only our main streets but our side streets will be plowed out from curb to curb. I see the day when we can push all abandoned cars into the Potomac. And I see the day when Washington's honorable mayor will actually be in town when the snowstorm comes."

Opponents of the Snow Plow Initiative believe SPI is unrealistic. Jerry Jarrillo is opposed because he doesn't think snow removal in Washington has any future. "Once the first snowflake hits the ground," he says, "everyone in the nation's capital panics. It doesn't matter how many snowplows you deploy, they're only going to be blocked by people taking early leave from the Pentagon."

Jerryboam showed satellite photographs of last week's storm to prove that snowplows are not the answer to snow removal. "It takes more than equipment to deter snow. The truth is that there is no response to a Washington snowfall because the chance of human error is too great."

The disagreement, which divides titled notables as well as untitled librarians and bureaucrats, centers on the reorganization of the British Library and its new building. One side feels it is about to be kicked out of its traditional reading place; the other side says its opponents should be happy they are getting a new place with a better atmosphere for books, if not readers.

The reading room battle continues in statements and counter-statements and newspaper articles and readers' letters, because the government has not given final approval to the part of the plan that is most controversial. But the government could not at any time, as far as approval by Parliament is needed. The government is not saying what it will do, and many of the antagonists consider themselves friends of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In 1973, the reorganization took control of the reading room away from the British Museum and gave it to a new body, the British Library. The British Library then began to construct a huge, new building for itself, about a mile (1.6 kilometers) away from the museum, which is in Bloomsbury.

Reading Room Battle

By James F. Clarity

New York Times Service

LONDON — As long as there's an England, there will probably be a reading room at the British Museum. But there is a keen, continuing dispute among Britons about exactly how best to use the splendid high-domed room, which was a workplace for, among others, Karl Marx, Charles Dickens, George Bernard Shaw and Lenin, who signed in as Jacob Richter LL.D.



As construction goes ahead on new site (above), controversy rages on fate of the old reading room (right).

The disapproval, which divides titled notables as well as untitled librarians and bureaucrats, centers on the reorganization of the British Library and its new building. One side feels it is about to be kicked out of its traditional reading place; the other side says its opponents should be happy they are getting a new place with a better atmosphere for books, if not readers.

Both said they were friendly with Daniel J. Boorstin, the Librarian of Congress, and had discussed the dome controversy with him. Lord Quinton said he had the impression that Dr. Boorstin tended to agree with him that the solution was definitely not an underground railroad to circulate the rare books between the new building and the old room.

The railroad was Lord Thomas's idea. Such a railway was not successful, Lord Quinton said, in serving readers at the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

"I've never been a great one for the reading room," he said of the one at the museum, with its special collections in history and social sciences. "As a philosopher, I've stayed at Oxford. I've been a loyal Bodleian man."

He added the London room: "It's a remarkable piece of Victorian architecture. One feels one is in a holy place."

Wilson, he said, agreeing with opponents, "It is fair to say that it came at the tail end of a certain architectural style that is now much blown upon."

"It is very stark," he said. "But Macaulay said, 'In architecture mere bulk is an element of sublimity.' It certainly isn't going to be pretty."

Then he summarized the argument of the proponents of taking the old books away from the old reading room, saying of the new building, "It will be an efficient container of books."

Lord Quinton said the first books would start to be moved into the new building and made available there in two or three years, once the building is finished. He said he thought Lord Thomas might be ready to compromise because he had already achieved two of three goals: preserving the architecture of the old domed reading room, and preserving the structure as a reading room, albeit a different kind of reading room. The compromise

might be to stop fighting the absorption of the old room's books by the new room in the new building.

The building project manager for the British Library, David Rodger, said he sometimes grew weary of Lord Thomas's campaign. "His proposal is based on flimsy priorities. We're not prepared to let rare books be moved by rail or by tunnel."

Rodger said the collection of the British Library, which by law must get a copy of every book, newspaper and journal published in the country, was 15.5 million volumes and was growing at the rate of about 4.3 million a year, standing up in shelf stacks.

Lord Thomas, who has used the reading room since 1958 — when he researched "The Spanish Civil War" — was adamant, but not rigid. "We feel it's a marvelous library, a great room, inspiring to work in. It's not overcrowded, as it was in the early '70s when there were so many American research students you couldn't get a seat."

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PEOPLE

There's No Business Like Chess Business

Chees inched nearer about business Tuesday when the world champion, Garry Kasparov, 23, and the British grandmaster Nigel Short, 21, appeared through a trapdoor in a discotheque for an exhibition match of speed games. Kasparov and Short are meeting over six games played on the dance floor of the Hippodrome, a night club in London's Leicester Square. Each game will last a maximum of 50 minutes, compared with five hours of play normally allotted for the first 40 moves in international competition. The matches end today.

James H. Webb, 40, a highly decorated Vietnam veteran and novelist who three years ago became the Pentagon's first assistant secretary for reserve affairs, said Tuesday he had submitted his resignation and would step down at the end of the month. "I'm going to write another book," Webb said. He wrote the best seller "Fields of Fire," a novel about ground combat in Vietnam, and two other books, "A Sense of Honor" and "A Country Such as This."

Lord Ansbury, the British peer who sent a shudder of revulsion through Britain when he said last month he wanted his remains to be eaten by dogs, is now considering providing a posthumous meal for fish. Avebury, 58, a convert to Buddhism, told the London Standard he was still worried that his earthly remains might be wasted after burial. Another idea is to create burial parks, whereby relatives would plant a tree over the body of their interred loved ones. "This seems to combine being biodegradable and the concept of a lasting memorial, because future generations can go and contemplate the oak under which Great Uncle John once lay," he said.

"Top Gun" star Tom Cruise has replaced Sylvester Stallone as the top box-office draw in the United States, according to a poll of U.S. motion picture exhibitors.

The ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov and the singer-actress Renée Fleming have been selected man and woman of the year by Harvard University's Hasty Pudding Club.

A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES AWAIT YOU INSIDE TODAY'S PAGE 4

LEGAL NOTICES A la Cour de Magistrat de Tel-Aviv...

ANNOUNCEMENTS SQUASH & JAZZ MAINE ANGLAIS

MOVING ALLIED WORLDWIDE MOVING

FOUR WINDS International

MOVING ALLIED WORLDWIDE MOVING

PERSONALS DAN O. HAPPY BIRTHDAY

MONTE CARLO Principality of Monaco

MONTE CARLO Principality of Monaco

MOVING AIMA MARCAN DUPEUX & TERRACES

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE PARIS & SUBURBS

GSTAAD VALLEY YOUR INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND

GENEVA REGION (FRENCH FREE ZONE)

SWITZERLAND FOREIGNERS/HAILETS ON LAKE GENÈVE

ITALY When in Rome PALAZZO AL VELABRO

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ATTENTION EXECUTIVES Publish your business message

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